

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENT

BUTLER FOR GOVERNOR.

ASSEMBLING OF NEW YORK REPUBLICANS AT SARATOGA.

The Contest Between Cornell, Folger and Others. Senator Voorhees Announces Himself in Opposition to the Passage of Slavery Laws. Recent Votes in Maine and Arkansas.

BOSTON, September 19.—The democratic state convention met here to-day and nominated General B. F. Butler as candidate for governor by a unanimous vote. The ticket was then completed by the nomination of the following candidates amid great applause: Lieutenant governor, Samuel W. Bowditch, of Pittsfield; secretary of state, D. N. Skillings, of Winchester; treasurer and receiver, General William A. Hodges of Quincy; auditor, John Sweeny; attorney general, George F. Verry, of Worcester.

BOSTON, September 19.—The second resolution of the platform contained a clause favoring women suffrage. This was made the subject of considerable discussion and was stricken out by a close vote.

HIPPEL MITCHELL NOMINATED.

SALINA, Oregon, September 19.—At the republican state convention last night on John H. Mitchell was nominated United States senator by thirty-nine votes. His opponents claim that this is his entire strength. Twelve more are required to elect. The democrats have nominated Judge P. H. Prince.

CORNELL'S CORNER.

The Rock Horse Practicing Around in the New York Republican Convention.

SARATOGA, September 19.—All the leading hotels are crowded to-night with members of the republican party. Political discussions are everywhere in the corridors and on the balconies of the hotels. The advocates of the renomination of Governor Cornell are most outspoken. It is generally admitted that Cornell will lead on the first ballot, but the Folger men claim that their candidate will be taken before the second. The advance of Wadsworth, Starin and Wood, and several dark horses are considered likely after the ballot is broken. It will take place to their particular choice. The general impression is that the convention will not conclude its labor in one day and a few even think that it will be Friday before the delegates can leave for their homes. For the second place on the ticket Hoskins is making a personal canvass, and Mayor Parsons of Rochester; Captain Fish, Jr., and General John C. Hooker, who are supporting the Folger supporters. The Cornell men were very spendingly jubilant, and have been asking the Folger men all day who they are going to get to present their candidate's name to the convention. Yet the more sober-minded Cornell men do not speak very hopefully of their candidate's chances. They appear, by common consent, to have settled upon 230 as the strength they will claim for him on the first ballot. Those are the figures they claim publicly. Ex-Marshal John F. Payn said he believed the Cornellites that Cornell will get two hundred votes on the first ballot, and that that estimate is low. "This convention will not be run by gush, as the last one was," said Mr. Payn this afternoon. "The gush element will be represented by the thirty or forty votes for Wadsworth, and that's all there will be of it. This convention will mean business, and will be run by men." Mr. Payn characterized the attempt to put forward Folger as an administration candidate as a mistake, and said that these had been a great deal of trouble in conducting his canvas, which had been detrimental to his candidacy. The New York city delegates, under command of O'Brien and Cregan, talk continuously about the stalwart candidate and his chances. O'Brien now says that he does not expect that Folger will be nominated on the first two or three ballots, but that the votes for Wadsworth, Starin and Wood will gradually work over to the Folger column until a majority is secured. Senator Warner has had a hearty laugh at the Folger men Tuesday to-morrow the Cornell forces. It is understood that he is already loaded with a speech in defense of the river and harbor steal, which the stalwarts intend to denounce in the platform or by resolution in the convention.

THE SYRACUSE GATHERING.

The New York Democrats Getting Ready for the After-Congressional. —The Candidates for Governor.

From the *Albany Enquirer*.

NEW YORK, September 17.—All the democratic delegations expect to be admitted to the Syracuse convention. The Tammany men, especially, profess to be very confident. They talk loudly of the desire of the county democrats for a union of the party in New York, and predict, with much assurance, the defeat of the state ticket unless Tammany is admitted. They have no candidate for governor, but the members of the state assembly say that Mr. Roswell M. Flower, Grover Cleveland, Frederick R. Olcott or Erastus Corning will be satisfactory to them. Others hold that the candidate should be a prominent anti-monopoly man. Some of the delegates favor the nomination of Allan Campbell, and John Kelly is said to have expressed the opinion that Mr. Campbell would be the strongest man the convention could name. The Irving Hall democrats and the anti-Kelly Tammany delegates do not talk so confidently on the question of admission to the convention. They have no candidates, but the Irving Hall men are taking their cue from ex-congressman James O'Brien, one of their leaders, who are staunch supporters of Congressman Flower. The county democracy leaders are opposed to the admission of any delegation other than their own, and are working hard to bring about that result. They say that the spectacle of John Kelly and his trainees walking into the convention, cheered by his followers in the gallery, would so dishearten the true democrat of the state, whom he and his organization have two years traveled to render service to, that the convention would be certain. Their plan for the union of the New York democracy on state issues is the adoption of a radical democratic and anti-monopoly platform, and the nomination of candidates who can consistently stand upon it.

VOORHEES'S VIEWS.

He Announces Himself Against All Slavery Laws. INDIANAPOLIS, September 19.—Hon. D. W. Voorhees, United States senator, addressed a large democratic meeting at English's opera house to-night. In opening his address he referred to the civil service reform and com-

mented at some length on General Harrison's position on that question. Referring to the prohibition amendment, Mr. Voorhees said that the last legislation was not elected on that issue; that the question was not heard of in the canvass, and the legislature had acted on its own conceptions, and not on the instructions from the people. There is but one way to ascertain the will of the people, and that is at the ballot-box. If this had been done in 1880 and there had been a popular expression in favor of prohibition, we would have been better prepared for such an issue, but as it is, and as the public neither shirks fears nor evades its presence. We meet it. We say in explicit terms not only that we are opposed to all summary legislation but we are especially opposed to the prohibitory amendment and stand on the democratic platform of the state.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

New Popular Vote Stands in Maine and Arkansas.

AUGUSTA, Me., September 19.—The *Kennebec Journal* publishes this morning full official returns of the election, except from six small plantations. The vote of which will change the result but little.

Total vote 138,455; Robie, 72,554; Pownal, 63,758; Chase, 1,298; Vinton, 262; Eustis, 203; Tinkis, 8,798.

The republican candidates for congress are elected by pluralities little in excess of that for governor. The republicans carry 14 of the 16 counties. Of the senators, 28 are republicans and 3 fusionists. Of the members of the house, 108 are republican and 41 fusionists. In the districts, the elections are not yet determined.

THE ARKANSAS REPORT.

LITTLE ROCK, September 19.—Official returns of the state election show the following vote: For governor—Berry, democrat, 87,695; Slack, republican, 49,952; Garland, greenback, 10,422; total vote, 137,103, the largest ever polled.

The second most important congressional committee nominated Judge John J. Folger for congress.

SARATOGA, September 19.—All the leading hotels are crowded to-night with members of the republican party. Political discussions are everywhere in the corridors and on the balconies of the hotels. The advocates of the renomination of Governor Cornell are most outspoken. It is generally admitted that Cornell will lead on the first ballot, but the Folger men claim that their candidate will be taken before the second. The advance of Wadsworth, Starin and Wood, and several dark horses are considered likely after the ballot is broken. It will take place to their particular choice. The general impression is that the convention will not conclude its labor in one day and a few even think that it will be Friday before the delegates can leave for their homes. For the second place on the ticket Hoskins is making a personal canvass, and Mayor Parsons of Rochester; Captain Fish, Jr., and General John C. Hooker, who are supporting the Folger supporters. The Cornell men were very spendingly jubilant, and have been asking the Folger men all day who they are going to get to present their candidate's name to the convention. Yet the more sober-minded Cornell men do not speak very hopefully of their candidate's chances. They appear, by common consent, to have settled upon 230 as the strength they will claim for him on the first ballot. Those are the figures they claim publicly. Ex-Marshal John F. Payn said he believed the Cornellites that Cornell will get two hundred votes on the first ballot, and that that estimate is low. "This convention will not be run by gush, as the last one was," said Mr. Payn this afternoon. "The gush element will be represented by the thirty or forty votes for Wadsworth, and that's all there will be of it. This convention will mean business, and will be run by men." Mr. Payn characterized the attempt to put forward Folger as an administration candidate as a mistake, and said that these had been a great deal of trouble in conducting his canvas, which had been detrimental to his candidacy. The New York city delegates, under command of O'Brien and Cregan, talk continuously about the stalwart candidate and his chances. O'Brien now says that he does not expect that Folger will be nominated on the first two or three ballots, but that the votes for Wadsworth, Starin and Wood will gradually work over to the Folger column until a majority is secured. Senator Warner has had a hearty laugh at the Folger men Tuesday to-morrow the Cornell forces. It is understood that he is already loaded with a speech in defense of the river and harbor steal, which the stalwarts intend to denounce in the platform or by resolution in the convention.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Opening of Political Business—Gossip in the House.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The clerks and government employees, who have been away on their annual leave of absence, are returning to their desks, and it is possible that in a week or two the vast machinery of the government will be in full operation again. One of the bureaus which will be hard at work again in a few weeks will be the census bureau, and it is the intention to have the whole report in print before the close of the present year. The committee on post offices and money orders.

A circular issued to-day by the superintendent of the money order division of the post office department makes a change of policy in its dealings with uncalled-for money orders. It provides that, when the payee of a money order fails to present it for payment within sixty days after the reception of the corresponding advice by the paying postmaster, the latter shall issue a note to the payee informing him of the fact that an advice has been received of a money order payable to him, giving also the name and address of the person to whom it was sent, the date the order was presented for payment, or, in the event that it has not been received by the payee, that the remitter be communicated with, and application made for a duplicate if it has been lost in transit. Heretofore the policy of the department has been, for the general public, one of concealment of these particulars. In fact, a regulation has existed from the beginning of the system which forbids the postmaster, under pain of dismissal, to give any very information as to the whereabouts of the holder of a money order. It is now proposed that the postmaster, from the beginning of the money order system, there would be every means by advertisement and otherwise had been exhausted to find the owners of unpaid orders. It is probable that a bill will be perfected before the meeting of Congress which will prescribe some method by which an honest disposal of this fund can be reached.

A \$5 COUNTERFEIT.

Since the Maine election Mr. Blaine is said to have spoken several times quite complimentary of General Arthur, and his administration. Of the latter he is represented to have said in Chicago a few days ago, "I wish it well, poor thing!"

King is less anxious about his election to the house of representatives from New Orleans than what may happen when the grand jury of the District of Columbia has its next meeting. The district he is running in for congress feels confident of carrying decisively. But as the grand jury of this district the prospect is considered less hopeful. To assist him in the former, Hubbard's committee have rendered him excellent services and will make other contributions. As to the latter, all will be summoned from the 11th to the 13th. It is said to be the object of Kellogg's present visit to the south.

What is the explanation of Kellogg's influence in high quarters? "It is because he knows about so many things," was the reply. The Louisiana gentleman has twice been plucked as a brand from the burning.

KELLOGG'S ASSESSMENTS.

The inter-state republican campaign committee has sent a communication to each of the different state associations in this city requesting an expression of opinion regarding the action of Jay Hubbell in levying assessments on government employees for political purposes. The Wisconsin association met to-night and made the first reply by unanimous refusal to do as requested.

SHIPHERD IN COURT.

He Denies the Possession of Money, Credit or Influence.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Jacob R. Shipherd, of Peruvian notoriety, was before Judge Lawson in the supreme court to-day to submit to supplementary proceedings upon a judgment for \$108,000 recovered against him by the Union News company in June last. Shipherd had been compelled to reach a compact with his creditors and agreed to pay him off at Aboukir fort. They will be occupied by the sailors and marines. Altogether 23,000 men from various points have made their submission at Kafrel Dwar. The telegraphic censorship has been abolished. The troop of Indian cavalry will leave Cairo to-day for the purpose of escorting the khedive from Alexandria to Cairo on Thursday. The ministry of the interior will be transferred to Cairo to-morrow. A large body of Egyptian infantry with four thousand men assigned to be sent to Salimiyeh, has appeared at Tanah and surrendered to a battalion of highlanders. Abdulullah Pasha telegraphed to-day stating that he never intended to dislodge the orders of the khedive, and intimating his readiness to surrender. He says he awaits the khedive's order. The Times, in its second edition, publishes a dispatch from Cairo reporting that Abdulullah Pasha has surrendered. Mahmoud Pasha has been arrested, disguised as a priest. Two passengers, a French wife and son from diplo- matic corps, were taken from a steamer between Port Said and Suez, and were taken with fever last night, but is doing well to-day, as are other cases. There are two new cases at Fort Brown. The other cases are doing well. The weather is clear.

Boys Burned in a Boat.

READING, Pa., September 19.—While three boys were rowing on the river to-night some one threw a lighted cigar into the water, which was thickly covered with benzine from the gas works. They were enveloped in flames and jumped overboard. William Spots had his face and neck badly burned, and may lose his sight. Matthew Buckley and Francis Cullen also received serious

burns.

The Campaign in Utah.

OMAHA, September 19.—It is reported that there may be trouble during the coming campaign in Utah, and General Howard yesterday sent one company and will to-day send another from Fort Sidney to reinforce the garrison at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City.

An Arab Who Didn't Surrender.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 19.—The poros denies that the Arab Sheikh Oberdehler has tendered his submission.

TREASURY BONDS.

RECEPTION AND TRANSFER OF THREE PERCENT.

A Decision that Large Bonds Cannot be Split Up into Small Ones—The Amount of Three Per Cent Encumbered—The Handling of Unsigned or Money Orders—A Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The following has been furnished by the treasury department for publication: In the new 3 per cent loan, the system of numbering made necessary by law precludes the treasury department from splitting up large bonds into small ones when they are sent in for transfer, and in order that parties ordering bonds might act understandingly in specifying the denominations desired, Secretary Folger announced the above fact at the beginning of the exchange now going on.

Notwithstanding this, the department is daily in receipt of letters showing that parties expect to be allowed hereafter to break up large bonds of the new loan into small ones, as they are now allowed to do in all other loans. No such transaction can be effected, and during the life of the loan the bonds sent in for transfer will be issued in exactly the same denominations as received. The department will not be allowed to do this, however, as it would always stand as they are now being issued, and it would be well for parties in ordering bonds to ask for such denominations, as well save them from inconvenience.

The controller of the currency has received from the register of the treasury to date \$59,329,160 of new 3 per cent bonds in exchange for \$147,907,630 of 3½ per cent bonds, which have been delivered to the secretary for the account of state departments.

The total amount of cash received from the secretary representing 334 per cent bonds offered for exchange into 3 per cent bonds, by 1,118 national banks, amounted to \$153,476,830. The amount of 3½ per cent bonds now on deposit to secure circulation is \$18,248,000, a considerable portion of which will be delivered to the secretary for conversion into 3 per cent. All of the cases—name, 1,032—that were presented for exchange on 10 o'clock, on the 1st of August, have been delivered to the treasurer of the treasury and probably the new 3 per cent bonds issued in place of the 3½ will all be deposited by the comptroller with the treasurer during the present month. When these exchanges are completed, fully one-half of the bonds on deposit to secure circulation will consist of new 3 per cent, the remainder being chiefly 3 and 3½.

A circular issued to-day by the superintendent of the money order division of the post office department makes a change of policy in its dealings with uncalled-for money orders. It provides that, when the payee of a money order fails to present it for payment within sixty days after the reception of the corresponding advice by the paying postmaster, the latter shall issue a note to the payee informing him of the fact that an advice has been received of a money order payable to him, giving also the name and address of the person to whom it was sent, the date the order was presented for payment, or, in the event that it has not been received by the payee, that the remitter be communicated with, and application made for a duplicate if it has been lost in transit. Heretofore the policy of the department has been, for the general public, one of concealment of these particulars. In fact, a regulation has existed from the beginning of the system which forbids the postmaster, under pain of dismissal, to give any very information as to the whereabouts of the holder of a money order. It is now proposed that the postmaster, from the beginning of the money order system, there would be every means by advertisement and otherwise had been exhausted to find the owners of unpaid orders. It is probable that a bill will be perfected before the meeting of Congress which will prescribe some method by which an honest disposal of this fund can be reached.

A \$5 COUNTERFEIT.

Since the Maine election Mr. Blaine is said to have spoken several times quite complimentary of General Arthur, and his administration. Of the latter he is represented to have said in Chicago a few days ago, "I wish it well, poor thing!"

King is less anxious about his election to the house of representatives from New Orleans than what may happen when the grand jury of the District of Columbia has its next meeting. The district he is running in for congress feels confident of carrying decisively. But as the grand jury of this district the prospect is considered less hopeful. To assist him in the former, Hubbard's committee have rendered him excellent services and will make other contributions. As to the latter, all will be summoned from the 11th to the 13th. It is said to be the object of Kellogg's present visit to the south.

What is the explanation of Kellogg's influence in high quarters? "It is because he knows about so many things," was the reply.

KELLOGG'S ASSESSMENTS.

The inter-state republican campaign committee has sent a communication to each of the different state associations in this city requesting an expression of opinion regarding the action of Jay Hubbell in levying assessments on government employees for political purposes. The Wisconsin association met to-night and made the first reply by unanimous refusal to do as requested.

SHIPHERD IN COURT.

He Denies the Possession of Money, Credit or Influence.

NEW YORK, September 19.—A Pensacola special says: The outlook to-day is far worse than it has been since the first yellow fever case was reported. Twenty-seven new cases have been bulletin by the board of health, but only one death. The number of deaths is still the same, but the number of cases is rapidly increasing. Every day there are new cases. In many instances the disease has been of a mild type. Many colored people are being stricken with the fever, and their association has appealed to their race elsewhere for assistance. The board of health has ordered the closing of the rooms occupied by the Southern Express company on account of the number of cases of fever that have occurred among its employees.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The National board of health has received the following dispatch: Pensacola, September 18th.—Twenty-five new cases of yellow fever. Total to date 217 cases, and 20 deaths.

Writing, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIX NEW CASES.

A \$5 note of the Evansville, Indiana, business community was received by the secret service, which had been used as a decoy. Some of this currency had been circulated until it had worn to tatters. A counterfeit silver half dollar made of Babett metal and glass is also being circulated. It is

rumored to be a duplicate of the one which was lost in the Atlantic ocean.

A \$5 COUNTERFEIT.

Since the Maine election Mr. Blaine is said to have spoken several times quite complimentary of General Arthur, and his administration. Of the latter he is represented to have said in Chicago a few days ago, "I wish it well, poor thing!"

King is less anxious about his election to the house of representatives from New Orleans than what may happen when the grand jury of the District of Columbia has its next meeting. The district he is running in for congress feels confident of carrying decisively. But as the grand jury of this district the prospect is considered less

GEORGIA NEWS.

EVENTS OF THE DAY ROUND ABOUT GEORGIA.

A Day at an East Tennessee Farm—Banks and Hart Sold for Stephens—Quinton Courts—Buying an Engine—The Milledgeville Shooting Affair—Death of a Hartwell Merchant.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

MELBOURNE, Tenn., September 15.—This is an enchanting spot. Entering through the massive gate, a rare panorama is presented to the eye. Drives wind around through the grass lawns like great serpents lazily stretching under the glowing sun, shining out from the verdant green with all the distinctness of grained whiteness. Stately oak, silver-leaf poplar and other representatives of southern forests, with rare exotic woods in giving their cooling shades, while here and there, giving variety to the green velveting below, are the gorgeous yellow and pink and scarlet of our enchanting flora. Toward the centre of this modern Eden is a lake seven feet deep, covering an acre, laid at the bottom with concrete, and reflecting as from a mirror every object presented above. In the waters opposite, shooting up almost to the surface and then dipping straight down again, to burst and zigzag from the sides of others, may be seen all colors and sizes of the piscatorial kingdom. Floating gracefully upon the bosom of waters, their white breasts vibrating as they cleared the way, are a couple of swans, racing choicest scenes of Italian lake. The boat house adjoining is a marvel of construction, from which the fisherman may paddle his own canoe over the surface of the waters. Passing on through a hundred yards of lawn and shade, and allowed to rest by the roadside for restful recreation, the wanderer comes upon a palatial brick mansion built upon the English plan, three stories in height, commanding in its external appearance, and internally furnished with all that taste and affluence could give.

This is the home of Major Thomas O'Connor.

A more charming home, a more hospitable host, a quicker hostess, it would be difficult to find. Returning from the war a defected confederate soldier, Major O'Connor had nothing to serve him but his own good judgment and sagacity. Finding Knoxville temporarily unpleasant for one who had worn the gray, he lived in Georgia until 1868, when he returned, and has since built up one of the largest fortunes in the south, in the neighborhood of three millions. He is the principal lessor of the Tennessee convicts, under the firm of Cherry, O'Connor & Co., he is extensively engaged in coal mines, in furnaces, railroad building, and other projects of industrial development. His residence is at Cedar Gadsden, Alabama, at Birmingham, and other places, his master touch is felt, and his worth as a man of vim and energy is recognized. At Birmingham, he is building a 15 mile road to connect his mines with the Alabama and Chattanooga line. Of his enterprises it is unnecessary to write in detail, since they are so numerous that to enlarge upon them would be tedious.

A day spent with Major O'Connor was a revelation. His success in gardening, in general crops, in floriculture, and everything which adds to the beauty of his grounds or the delight of his wife, equals his success in business in the world of commerce. To see his *séjour*-houses, wherein grapes and flowers out of season may be seen to such a sight as is to be met with in but few places. A few miles distant is to be found his stock farm, where the mild-eyed Jersey looks at you with that "don't-you-love-me" expression which has made Mrs. Langtry a delight to the looker-on. His stud is one of the best to be found north or south, containing animals with rare records. The house cost \$30,000; the grounds \$100,000; the horses \$25,000; the stock farm \$70,000; the stud \$20,000—a total of \$175,000, a sum large enough to make an ordinary Atlanta man feel rich.

In 1870 Major O'Connor took for his better half Miss House, a Savannah lady, who provides over his magnificent mansion with all the grace of a true Georgian woman. Their domestic life is happy, and recalls the idyls of youthful love. For several years Major O'Connor, though not in politics, has done his state much service by his advice and assistance. He is a man that would permit the use of his name for the gubernatorial chair, that there would be no difficulty in his getting it. Certainly Tennessee will honor herself whenever she induces Major O'Connor to ascend her capitol steps as governor.

N. P. H.

MILLEDGEVILLE.

Details of the Shooting Affair Last Saturday and its Results.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

MILLEDGEVILLE, September 18.—Saturday last about 4 o'clock p.m., Sol. Barrett, of the firm of Whilden & Barrett, liverystable men, shot Jesse Davis four times, of which wounds Davis died about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The shooting was done in the stable. Davis, who lived here, in company with Alex. Robson, from Washington county, had some disagreement and some words with Mr. Barrett and his son, and when he turned to the stable and attacked Barrett, with the result above. Coroner Scott held an inquest yesterday. The verdict of the jury was justifiable homicide. Our whole community sympathize with Mr. B. and his family. A more peaceful, quiet, orderly citizen than he is cannot be found.

Storm cotton is being brought into market and it is almost unsalable. The losses in corn and cotton are counted by the thousands. M. G. and A. college opened very flatteringly last Wednesday. The attendance by students from a distance is very large and Commandant Kennan expects to have two cadet companies.

HARTWELL.

Death of a Leading Merchant—Superior Court Cases' Civil and Criminal.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

HARTWELL, September 18.—Mr. William J. Scott, one of the most prominent citizens of our town, died on Saturday last. He was 27 years of age and one of our finest business men. He was buried yesterday evening at 3 o'clock, his funeral being preached by Rev. Mr. Seals, to a large concourse of people. This morning an infant child of Mr. T. B. Brown, one of our merchants, died very suddenly. Our superior court met here this morning, his honor, Judge Pottle, presiding. There are number of small civil cases on, and the court is to be tried; no criminal cases of importance, wh

or.

having erected a magnificent residence at a cost of between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. These buildings would do credit to any city. Many other improvements are going on in the city, and Newman is looking up generally. The following telegram was received by Mr. Wilkinson to-day:

MACON, Ga., September 18.—To U. R. Wilkinson: Will speak in Newman Friday, the 29th. THOMAS HARDEMAN.

BANKS AND HART FOR STEPHENS.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

FRANKLIN, September 18.—Banks is all right for Candies and Stephens. Speer's friends are gloomy. The people calculate Stephens' triumph in Franklin, from 400 to 800. His country don't know yet in the race but Mr. Stephens—democrats, independent and negroes going for him. At Royston precinct but one man could be found opposed to Stephens, and he would not vote for Mr. Garrell.

ROBERT MCCOY.

A Remarkable Man and a Remarkable County in Georgia.

FROM THE WAYNESBORO, GA., HERALD.

BRAKE, September 18.—It is the most remarkable county in the state. The lands are fertile, productive and easily cultivated; its field crops are varied, in the garden any variety of vegetables of the very finest specimens will grow, and according to the last annual report, it is the largest cotton producing county of the cotton raising states. Here, too, grow all the semi-tropical fruits in luxuriant abundance, as well as those common to higher latitudes. Its climate is delightful except for the extreme heat of summer. The women are fair; in fact, many of them would rival the fabled beauty of Cleopatra, whose dazzling charms turned the head of that stern old soldier and Roman consul, Mark Antony, or Helen of Greece, whose abduction caused a twenty-two years' siege and destruction of ancient Troy. Her men are generous and brave. The bones of her dead heroes who laid down their lives in defense of their country are scattered broadcast upon a hundred battle fields. Their names and heads in councils of the state and nation. But it was not to speak of the beautiful, the great, the wise and the wealthy of whom we intended to speak—all these Burke county has her share—but to speak of one of her humblest citizens, whose life has been long and full of vicissitude. We refer to old man Robert McCoy, now living near Lawtonville, not many miles from his birth place. Speaking of his past life, Mr. McCoy, 70 years old, said, "I was born in 1800, and that he had plowed 70 of these years, having plowed considerable the present year. He remembered away back in the past, more than three-quarters of a century ago, when the houses of the settlers were in many instances miles apart, the face of the country covered with a dense forest, filled with panthers, bears, wolves, deer and other wild animals, and great flocks of wild turkeys and a variety of other kinds of birds; every pond and stream was covered with water fowl and all with numerous fishes. Most distinctly remember to have seen bears go into the fields in broad daylight and walk off to the swamp with them. He seems yet to have a wholesome fear of the panther, and he related a laughable adventure with one which, at the time of its happening was far more interesting than amusing. Being pursued by one of these ferocious animals he threw down his hat which his tigerish stopper to tear into shreds, enabling the flying man to gain on him. Thus went one piece of clothing after another until he arrived in the town of Franklin, where he was to be tried for robbing a store. He was given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything. When Mr. McCoy was married all his worldly possessions consisted of two suits of very common clothes. He cultivated his first two crops with oxen. For years he eat neither breakfast nor dinner at his house during work days, but sitting on his plow beam or at his other work. He plowed two horses during the day—one from daylight till 12 o'clock, and the other from 12 o'clock till dark. When his dinner was brought to him, so was his fresh horse, and he swallowed his dinner while the horses were being changed, and went on with his work. He is a man who literally "lives as home." He is hearty and strong. He is the father of 11 children, 40 odd grand children and 19 great-grand children. Besides these he told us many other interesting things of the long ago which lack of space forbids us to publish; we have already said enough to prove him "a hero in his battle."

Mr. McCoy was first married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread. He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

He has never given a morgage, bought on time and owes no man anything.

When Mr. McCoy was married he and his bride slept on a dry cowhide before the fire on his cabin floor until he could split rails enough to buy a bed. He says he could cut and split 300 logs a day, and he added, he can still do 150. How many logs and rails to pay for provisions sufficient to do him the week and work the rest of the week clearing land to plant a crop the next spring, since which time he has bought neither meat or bread.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1882.James Jackson, Chief Justice; Martin J. Crawford
and Alexander M. Speer, Associate Justices.
Reports for the Constitution by J. H.
Lambkin, Supreme Court Reporter.Ladd vs. Lilly et al. Ejectment from Hall.
Meine profits. Vendor and purchaser.
Principal and agent. Husband and wife.

Jackson, C. J.—Where a vendor of land gave bond for title to the vendee, and acting as the agent of the latter rented the premises and collected the rent, in an action of ejectment brought for the premises on failure of the vendee to pay the purchase money, he could not recover more as meine profits than he had received as rent. His duty as agent was to make the place bring its full value, and such action was admissible as part of the res gestae. 65 Ga. 94.

(a) Where it appeared that the vendor had never paid over the rent so received, but retained it in his own hands, he could not recover a judgment therefor against the vendee.

2. A written authority from a wife to her husband to deal in fertilizers gives no power to buy land.

(a) Whether the scope of such agency can be enlarged by parol by showing former transactions in which the husband acted for the wife or his writings in regard to his agency, so as to include the purchase of land. Quere?

Judgment reversed.

G. H. Prior; S. C. Dunlap; L. E. Bleckley,
for plaintiff in error.

Marler & Perry, for defendants.

Bell vs. State. Murder, from Lumpkin.
Criminal law. New trial. Charge of court.
Jackson, C. J.—The verdict is supported by the evidence.

2. Where the entire charge does not appear in the record, the presumption is that it is right.

(a) After charging the law of murder and the different degrees of manslaughter, and stating the presumption in favor of the defendant, there was no error in charging that such presumption might be removed by proof of the fact of the killing as charged in the indictment, and the onus be shifted to defendant to show that it was justifiable or constituted a less offense than murder, that being the crime charged in the indictment.

3. A ground of a motion for a new trial that "the court erred in the third degree" said written charge in the record that said defendant was guilty of the killing of said Blackstone" (the deceased) is a mere statement of a legal conclusion as to the effect of the language, and cannot be considered by this court where no written charge is sent up in the record.

4. A request to charge which is not found on the evidence should not be given.

Judgment affirmed.

Wise Boyd; M. G. Boyd; R. H. Baker,
for plaintiff in error.

W. S. Erwin, solicitor general, by F. L. Haralson, for the state.

Crawford et al. vs. Tribble, ordinary, for use.

Suit on administrator's bond, from Hall.
Administrators and executors. Sales.

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where an administrator held a judgment for purchase money of land sold by his intestate, he could not legally have the land levied on, and sold and buy it for himself at less than its value and less than the amount of this judgment. The judgment was a part of the assets of the estate in his hands and to so use it was a breach of his duty as administrator.

(a) Where, after purchasing the land, the intestate died, it became his own, the heirs could bring suit on his bond, and the measure of the recovery would be the value of the judgment with interest, less the sum paid out by him in order to hold the land with interest. 12 Ga. 594.

(b) That the administrator, after the sheriff's sale, again bought the property at a sale by the assignee in bankruptcy of the defendant in the judgment, to protect his debt, did not alter the case. Such practice would entitle to the benefit of the estate, and the administrator could claim no more than to be allowed the amount so paid out with interest.

(c) If credit has not been given to the administrator for the sums so paid out by him with interest, it should be done.

2. After January 1st, 1863, an administrator could not without an order of court invest the funds of the estate in his hands except in state securities. Venables, 30 Ga. 100. September 10, 1881, (page 11). 39 Ga. 594.

We cannot say that the court erred in regard to the Aderhold and Jackson & Morris claims. The first rested on disputed facts; the second is unintelligible without explanation.

Judgment reversed on terms.

J. B. Estes & Son; W. T. Crane; J. W. Owen, for plaintiffs in error.

Barrow & Erwin, for defendant.

Archer et al. vs. State. Gaming, from Jackson.
Criminal law. Indictment. New trial.

Jackson, C. J.—1. In an indictment for playing and betting at chuckuck, it is sufficient to allege that money was bet, without specifying whether it was gold, silver or bank notes. 20 Ga. 153.

2. Section 450 of the code provides for the punishment of one who keeps a faro table or other like table, while section 4541 provides for the punishment of one who bets at such table or on certain specified games one of which is chuckuck.

3. A plaintiff in error, which charged that the defendants played and bet with each other is sustained by proof that they played at the same game and bet, although they all bet against the man who presided at the game.

Judgment affirmed.

Silman & Thompson, for plaintiff in error.
A. L. Mitchell, solicitor general, for the state.Findley vs. Deal. Certiorari, from Hall.
Mortgage. Title.

Crawford, J.—A litigant desiring the services of an attorney, gave him the following instrument in consideration of services to be rendered in a pending cause:

"Received of J. Findley and W. F. Findley twenty-five dollars in full payment for one black cow, about six years old, and one calf now belonging to said cow, about two months old, said cow being the cow I bought of Bob Reed. It is agreed that the said cow and calf will be sold to J. Findley at \$25.00 per head. Austin Hughes, the signor of this receipt, said that Hughes shall retain the property and use the same from this date to the first day of October next, at which time he said that Hughes pay to said Findley twenty-five dollars, then the property to remain said Hughes's, but if the money be not paid that day the property to be delivered up to the said Findleys."

Held, that this paper was a mortgage, and did not pass title to the property described therein.

Judgment affirmed.

J. M. Towsley; W. F. Findley, for plaintiff in error.

H. H. Perry, for defendant.

Doddson vs. State. Arson, from Lumpkin.
Criminal law. New trial.

Crawford, J.—The verdict in this case is supported by the evidence.

Howard Thompson; J. M. Bishop, for plaintiff in error.

W. S. Erwin, solicitor general; C. D. Phillips; R. H. Baker; F. L. Haralson, for the state.

Barclay et al. vs. Graves et al. Complaint for land, from Habersham. New trial.

Crawford, J.—There was no abuse of discretion in granting a new trial.

(a) Where the judge grants a new trial we are not to presume that when the case is again tried he will decide the law wrongly, or that he will fail to correct his own errors, if he has made any.

Judgment affirmed.

Emory Speer; W. J. Pike; W. T. Crane, for plaintiffs in error.

Barrow & Erwin, for defendants.

Stevenson vs. State. Murder, from Gwinnett.
Criminal Law. New trial. Indictment.

Crawford, J.—1. The verdict is not unsuppor-

ted by testimony.

2. Where on a trial for murder witnesses testified that, having heard the report of a gun and the screams of a woman some three hundred yards away, they ran immediately to her assistance, and when in speaking distance she cried for help; that they saw she had been shot—was bleeding profusely—could move nothing but her hands, and within begging that something be done for her she stated that the defendant had shot her—she died.

The defendant had shot her.

3. The defendant had shot her.

4. The defendant had shot her.

5. The defendant had shot her.

6. The defendant had shot her.

7. The defendant had shot her.

8. The defendant had shot her.

9. The defendant had shot her.

10. The defendant had shot her.

11. The defendant had shot her.

12. The defendant had shot her.

13. The defendant had shot her.

14. The defendant had shot her.

15. The defendant had shot her.

16. The defendant had shot her.

17. The defendant had shot her.

18. The defendant had shot her.

19. The defendant had shot her.

20. The defendant had shot her.

21. The defendant had shot her.

22. The defendant had shot her.

23. The defendant had shot her.

24. The defendant had shot her.

25. The defendant had shot her.

26. The defendant had shot her.

27. The defendant had shot her.

28. The defendant had shot her.

29. The defendant had shot her.

30. The defendant had shot her.

31. The defendant had shot her.

32. The defendant had shot her.

33. The defendant had shot her.

34. The defendant had shot her.

35. The defendant had shot her.

36. The defendant had shot her.

37. The defendant had shot her.

38. The defendant had shot her.

39. The defendant had shot her.

40. The defendant had shot her.

41. The defendant had shot her.

42. The defendant had shot her.

43. The defendant had shot her.

44. The defendant had shot her.

45. The defendant had shot her.

46. The defendant had shot her.

47. The defendant had shot her.

48. The defendant had shot her.

49. The defendant had shot her.

50. The defendant had shot her.

51. The defendant had shot her.

52. The defendant had shot her.

53. The defendant had shot her.

54. The defendant had shot her.

55. The defendant had shot her.

56. The defendant had shot her.

57. The defendant had shot her.

58. The defendant had shot her.

59. The defendant had shot her.

60. The defendant had shot her.

61. The defendant had shot her.

62. The defendant had shot her.

63. The defendant had shot her.

64. The defendant had shot her.

65. The defendant had shot her.

66. The defendant had shot her.

67. The defendant had shot her.

68. The defendant had shot her.

69. The defendant had shot her.

70. The defendant had shot her.

71. The defendant had shot her.

72. The defendant had shot her.

73. The defendant had shot her.

74. The defendant had shot her.

75. The defendant had shot her.

76. The defendant had shot her.

77. The defendant had shot her.

78. The defendant had shot her.

79. The defendant had shot her.

80. The defendant had shot her.

81. The defendant had shot her.

82. The defendant had shot her.

83. The defendant had shot her.

84. The defendant had shot her.

85. The defendant had shot her.

86. The defendant had shot her.

87. The defendant had shot her.

88. The defendant had shot her.

89. The defendant had shot her.

90. The defendant had shot her.

91. The defendant had shot her.

92. The defendant had shot her.

93. The defendant had shot her.

94. The defendant had shot her.

95. The defendant had shot her.

96. The defendant had shot her.

97. The defendant had shot her.

98. The defendant had shot her.

99. The defendant had shot her.

100. The defendant had shot her.

101. The defendant had shot her.

102. The defendant had shot her.

103. The defendant had shot her.

104. The defendant had shot her.

105. The defendant had shot her.

106. The defendant had shot her.

107. The defendant had shot her.

108. The defendant had shot her.

109. The defendant had shot her.

110. The defendant had shot her.

111. The defendant had shot her.

112. The defendant had shot her.

THE CONSTITUTION,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month for 50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains heading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states to-day, fair weather, southerly winds, stationary barometer and temperature.

THE ANNUAL TRADE REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION will be issued on Saturday next, September 23. This announcement will be adhered to, and all matter that is not ready before next Saturday morning must await the review of 1883. The review of 1882 will appear regardless of weather next Saturday morning.

HON. A. O. BACON has written a letter, which we print in another column, filled with good advice to the people of this state. What he says about organization will meet with approval from every good democrat in the state.

BEN BUTLER has completely swung around the political circle from democrat to radical and rag-baby advocate, and now to democrat again. He is an unscrupulous politician, and the party which takes him as its nominee for governor of a state deserves defeat.

GEORGIA has lost the "Southern Chautauqua," for which Taliaferro was so well adapted. Montezuma may be a desirable place, but we have got to learn how it is better adapted for the general purposes of such a broad scheme as should be laid down, and by what influence the site was determined.

THE REPUBLICAN CAT-FIGHT in New York begins to-day, at Saratoga. The real contest relates not so much to the office of governor as to the control of the machine between the present time and the fall of 1884. If the Cornell-Miller machine wins, as now seems probable, the Arthur-Conkling machine will be damaged beyond repair. The fate of the standards is to be determined at Saratoga.

ALTHOUGH Tel-el-Kebir fell nine weeks and two days after the bombardment of Alexandria, yet the war cannot be said to have lasted longer than a few minutes; for as soon as the British were ready to move against the Egyptians it collapsed like an eggshell. Perhaps no war ever excited so many apprehensions on such a slender basis. The Egyptian as a warrior stands at the foot of the ladder.

HON. THOMAS HARDMAN has made some eloquent speeches during the pending campaign. We give to our readers his remarks in Savannah. It will be seen that he has put the issue in a strong, bright light. He will have influence before the people of Georgia, whether in the mountains or the seaboard. His speech is as good reading as any one could ask, and a model for combined amusement and argument.

ONE CABINET OFFICER, Teller, has returned to Washington, and it is said the president will soon abandon pleasure and New York politics to return to the public business. Grant inaugurated this system of wholesale absenteeism, and his successors have done nothing to check it. The people will soon conclude that minor officials can conduct the departments weeks in succession, the department heads after all an expense that brings in no adequate return.

THE WEATHER since the equinoctial storm has been unqualifiedly fine alike in the southern and northwestern states. The corn crop will be made in a week, and the cotton bolls are rapidly opening in these days of cool nights and hot mid-day suns. The weather in Kentucky and Virginia has also been favorable to the tobacco crop, and altogether a year of plenty is almost assured. A year of plenty involves, of course, large consumption and a trade of increasing proportions.

GEORGIA is justly called the empire state of the south. It has everything to give it a right to the name. Northerners often wonder at Georgia's prosperity, and some persons from southern states say our "boon" is a bubble. If any one wants to know what makes Georgia prosperous, let him read the story of Robert McCoy's life, reported elsewhere from an excellent Georgia weekly. Mr. McCoy probably never expected to see his name in print, and very likely doesn't know it has been printed. He is a humble Georgia cracker. The state is filled with just such men as he is. They lead simple, honest, God-fearing lives. They believe in the doctrines of the founders of the republic, and they vote the democratic ticket every year. They make Georgia prosperous.

HOME CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON. On the first of September, 1881, there were in the south 585,696 spindles in actual use. The following table shows the number actually running September 1, 1882:

Alabama.....	\$1,000
Arkansas.....	3,850
Florida.....	816
Georgia.....	265,878
Kentucky.....	28,500
Louisiana.....	32,750
Mississippi.....	20,300
Missouri.....	10,000
North Carolina.....	14,220
Tennessee.....	57,824
Texas.....	5,310
Virginia.....	47,884
Total.....	539,361

The increase of the past year has therefore been 45 per cent; but gratifying as this is, the indications are that the present year will show equally good results. In Georgia the Swift mill at Columbus, the King in Augusta and the Expos iron mills in Atlanta, will be started this year. The Sibley mills in Augusta and the Lane mills in New Orleans are just fairly at work. It is certain that by the first day of next September there will be

one million of spindles at work in the southern states. There should be ten millions, but we must learn to walk before we can run. We are getting along very comfortably, and the number of spindles will doubtless be increased more and more rapidly as we go along.

LAST YEAR the southern mills consumed 286,954 bales against 225,311 bales in 1880-81. Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus, thinks the increase of the present year will be fully 120,000 bales, bringing the entire southern consumption up to 406,000 bales, or about one-fifteenth of the crop. In considering these figures, the New Orleans Picayune says it is about equally divided between an inclination to congratulate itself on this gratifying exhibit, and a feeling of disquietude occasioned by the reflection that we shall send abroad \$250,000,000 worth of raw cotton, dominating every dollar of profit in its manufacture to foreigners whom we are under no obligation to thus enrich, and that we shall actually buy back from them above \$30,000,000 of cotton manufactures, giving foreign carriers the profit of transportation and robbing ourselves of our own prosperity.

'POSSUMS AND PROTECTION.'

We desire it distinctly understood that while we have the sincerest respect and affection for the 'possum, it was not in the interest of that toothsome animal that we proposed (in the ear of the tariff commission) to place a bounty on his kind. Not at all. The 'possum, per se, needs no protection. He is protected by the seasons and by that sense of propriety which is a part of the inheritance of those who pursue. We are disinterested.

In the midst of an enthusiastic campaign, and with a great majority of the negroes fetching and carrying for a lot of white republicans, we can still find it in our hearts to propose the adoption, of measures that will directly benefit the negro race. As laborers, and as wards of the nation they are entitled to this species of protection.

For a while they were protected by the Freedman's bureau, and then when they had accumulated a little money they were placed under the generous care of the Freedman's bank. This noble institution protected them as long as they had anything to protect, and then it disappeared in the pockets of the republican party—more capacious, it is said, than those which ornament the bellies of the opossum family. Since then the negro has been practically without any protection save that afforded by the shadow of the woodshed or the idle freight car. Under these circumstances, they have pursued the 'possum in a careless half-hearted way, refusing upon many an occasion even to hark to the baying of their blubber-mouthed hounds.

But with a bounty on 'possums, say of a dollar a head, all this will be changed. The woods will echo to the halloo of the negro hunter, and the ten o'clock zephyrs will fetch news from the hounds. It may be that some enterprising white man will start a 'possum farm, but this will in no wise trench upon the domain of the negroes. They have their wide woods and the occasional sugar cane patches to themselves, an inexhaustible supply of fat pine and that indefatigable attribute of laziness which causes the huntsmen and the fisherman to walk further and work harder than any ploughman in the world.

THESE ARE NO SOREHEADS in the democratic party now. When the half dozen leading ones found there was one to play with them, they went into the house and claimed to have briers in their feet. And the old organized mother took them to her broad and impartial bosom and soothed their little sorrows. They are now the happiest boys in the lot.

IN SEEKING REPUBLICAN VOTES, THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE HAS BUT ONE END IN VIEW—the destruction of the democratic organization and the ultimate success of republicanism. If any independent is silly enough to deny this in public, it is only necessary to refer to the condition now existing between the republican voters and the independent leaders.

THE INDEPENDENT LEADERS, WHILE THEY MAKE A PRETENSE OF SUPPORTING MR. STEPHENS, ARE DOING ALL THEY CAN TO DEFEAT HIM. THE TRUTH IS, THE INDEPENDENT LEADERS ARE GETTING THEMSELVES IN TO VERY SERIOUS TROUBLE.

THE OUTLOOK IS THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL MARCH IN AND TAKE POSSESSION OF THE SEVENTH AND NINTH DISTRICTS.

THESE ARE HUNDREDS OF MEN IN GEORGIA WHO HAVE VOTED FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES, HOPING THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OUGHT TO BE REFORMED.

WE SHALL AWAIT WITH INTEREST THE VERDICT OF THESE HONEST MEN ON THE ATTEMPT OF THE INDEPENDENT LEADERS TO TURN THE STATE OVER TO REPUBLICANISM.

IN THE EQUATION, HONEST WHITE VOTERS ARE DEPENDED UPON TO CARRY OUT THE PLANS OF BILL CHAMBERLAIN AND THE ARTHUR ADMINISTRATION. THIS IS WHAT INDEPENDENT LEADERS ARE DOING IN VERY SERIOUS TROUBLE.

THE OUTLOOK IS THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL MARCH IN AND TAKE POSSESSION OF THE SEVENTH AND NINTH DISTRICTS.

GENERAL GARTHRELL IS SAID TO BE THE AUTHOR OF A SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE CALLED "A FRIEND OF THE COLORED MAN." THE GENERAL EITHER WROTE IT OR CREATED THE ORIGINAL CHARACTER, PERFORMING IT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT WITH CONSIDERABLE APPLAUSE.

JUDGE TWIGGS, THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT, IS GOING TO MAKE SOME SPEECHES. THIS IS VERY BAD. IT HAS COME TO PASS THAT NOW PRACTICALLY THE MORE AN INDEPENDENT SPEAKS THE DEEPER HE GETS IN THE MIRE.

IT IS SUSPECTED THAT GENERAL GARTHRELL'S POET-LAUREATE IS PREPARING ANOTHER ATTACK UPON HIM. IN A GENERAL WAY POETS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE TENDER-HEARTED, BUT THE TRUTH IS, GENUINE POETS HAVE NO BOWELS OF COMPASSION AT ALL.

FIFTY NEGRO CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAVE BEEN PROMOTED. IT IS THOUGHT THAT THIS FARCICAL CONCESSION TO A SOMETHING CLAMOROUS DEMAND WILL SATISFY THE NEGROES FOR TWENTY YEARS LONGER.

THE PROMOTION OF COLORED CLERKS IN WASHINGTON GIVES THE NEGRO LEADERS IN GEORGIA ANOTHER GOOD EXCUSE FOR BOYCOTTING THE WHITE REPUBLICANS. THOUGH, REALLY, THEY DIDN'T NEED ANY EXCUSE.

GENERAL WOFFORD IS A SPEAKER FULL OF HUMOR AND OTHER RESOURCES. THE MAN WHO GETS IN A COLONY WITH HIM ON THE STUMP IS BOUND TO BE PESTERED A LITTLE.

A COMET IS SUSPECTED TO BE FOUND ALONG IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE SUN. IT WILL BE THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED BEFORE IT GETS AWAY. IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THE SUN IS A SYMBOL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

IN AUGUSTA THE OTHER NIGHT, BILL TUTTLEHELD UP THE OLD DEMOCRATIC BED-QUILT, AND INVITED THE BOYS TO COKE. HE SHOCKED THEM UP FROM THE FOUNDATION.

IT IS SAID THAT A DESPERATE ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE BY GENERAL GARTHRELL'S FRIENDS TO SAVE HIM FROM HIS POET.

STATE POLITICS.

JUDGE DUCHANNE IS AT WORK IN THE FOURTH. HE IS MAKING A VERY QUIET RACE.

JUDGE CRISP HAS RETURNED HOME AND WILL AT ONCE BEGIN THE CANVASS OF HIS DISTRICT.

BARTOW HAS EIGHT OR NINE CANDIDATES FOR THE HOUSE AND MORE THREATENING TO COME OUT.

W. O. TUGGLE SAYS WESTERN GEORGIA IS COMING INTO THE STREAMS OF PROSPERITY.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION IS PLAYING A VERY IMPORTANT PART IN POLITICS IN SOME LOCALITIES.

WILLIAM FINDLAY, OF HALL, SAYS HE DOES NOT KNOW A SINGLE GARTHRELL MAN IN THAT ENTIRE COUNTY.

W. R. RANKIN AND W. J. BOAT ARE MAKING THE LEGISLATIVE RACE IN GORDON COUNTY INTERESTING FOR EACH OTHER.

W. H. MASON CARRIED THE PRIMARIES OF JOHNSON COUNTY FOR REPRESENTATIVE. HE HAD AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

THE MACON GRAPHIC PRINTS A RUMOR TO THE EFFECT THAT PRATT ADAMS WILL BE AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

PINE HILL SPOKE AT DOUGLASVILLE YESTERDAY AND WILL SPEAK AT HAMILTON ON THE 30TH IN FAVOR OF THE ELECTION OF STEPHENS.

A. P. WOODARD HAS RETIRED FROM THE SENATORIAL RACE IN THE FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT, AND ROBERT JAMES IS NOW OPPOSING DR. BAKER.

P. D. COX AND E. A. PERKINS, DEMOCRATS, AND JESSE WIMBERRY, REPUBLICAN, HAVE NOMINATED THEMSELVES FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF BURKE COUNTY.

TO-NIGHT N. J. HAMMOND WILL SPEAK TO THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA AT THE OPEN HOUSE ON QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

GARTHRELL HAS NO SHOWING TO CARRY BUT TWO COUNTIES IN THE NINTH DISTRICT—CLARKE AND MORGAN—and he can get these only by polling the solid negro vote.

THE MEETING AT ATLANTA TO-DAY WILL BE A ROISTER. MR. STEPHENS, GOVERNOR COLQUITT AND THOMAS HARDEMAN WILL BE PRESENT, AND EACH IS BOOKED FOR A SPEECH.

SOME OF THE MARION COUNTY PEOPLE THINK THAT MR. STEPHENS WAS A FOOL AND DISMISSED TO PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES AS GOVERNOR, WE HAVE NOW FOUND THAT HE WAS MISTAKEN. HIS SPEECHES AT ATLANTA, MACON AND COLUMBUS SHOW THAT THERE IS LIFE AND VIM IN THE OLD MAN YET. OUR VOTERS HAVE WOKEN UP TO HIM AS SEE HIS GRAND BATTLES FOR THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY AND HONEST GOVERNMENT.

MADISON MADISONSON.

EVERY REPUBLICAN IN THIS DISTRICT IS SUPPORTING EMORY SPENCER, BLACK AND WHITE. JS. THIS IS THE POLITICAL ADVICE TO THE MEN OF DEMOCRATIC FAITH, SO THAT THEY MAY NOT FORGET THEIR DUTIES AS CITIZENS, AS DID THE FATHERS OF THOSE WHO ARE SUPPORTING THIS REBELLION FROM HIS PARTY. POLITICS DOES NOT MAKE STRANGE BEDFELLOWS. AS FOR US, WE WERE BROUGHT UP IN A WHITE MAN'S PARTY AND THERE WE SHALL REMAIN AS LONG AS PERMITTED TO LIVE.

SHOULD STUDY AS SOON AS HE LEAVES SCHOOL, SOME DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING. HE MUST FIRST, OF COURSE, MAKE HIMSELF A SKILLED MECHANIC—LEARN A TRADE, IN OTHER WORDS—AND HE NEED NOT AND SHOULD NOT DISLIKE THE PHRASE. IT IS CERTAINLY AS HONORABLE AND AS PLEASANT TO SET A HORSE'S SHOE AS TO PETTIFIG A CASE IN A JUSTICE'S COURT, OR SELL RIBBONS IN A RETAIL STORE, OR SERVE IN ANY OTHER HALF-PAID AND PRECARIOUS EMPLOYMENT. WE MUST GET RID OF THE SHAM GENTILITY THAT DESPISES LABOR, AND ESPECIALLY LABOR IN WHICH BRAIN AND SKILL ARE HARMONIOUSLY AND EFFECTIVELY UNITED. IF THE SOUTH IS TO BECOME INDEPENDENT, THE SOUTH IS TO BECOME INDEPENDENT.

EMORY SPENCER WAS HEARD THE OTHER DAY IN CARMELVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, URGING HIS FRIENDS TO GO TO WORK IN HABERSHAM. HE CARRIED THE COUNTY BY 600 BEFORE, AND ON THE RECENT OCCASION REFERRED TO HE SAID HE WOULD NOW BE SATISFIED WITH A MAJORITY OF 125. THE BOYS IN HABERSHAM SEEM TO LIKE CANDLER.

OF MR. BLOUNT'S SPEECH, AT INDIAN SPRINGS, THE ARGUS SAYS: "IT WAS FULL OF INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE AND MANY THINGS PERTAINING TO THEIR BEST INTEREST AND WELFARE WERE ELABORATELY DISCUSSED. HE WAS OFTEN INTERRUPTED BY APPLAUSE, AND WHEN HE CAME TO CLOSE UP IN A FITTING APPEAL IN BEHALF OF A UNITED DEMOCRACY AND SOLID FRONT FOR STEPHENS' ENTHUSIASM BECAME UNCONTROLLABLE. THERE NEVER WAS SO MUCH ENTHUSIASM SO UNIVERSALLY BELIEVED IN BLOUNT."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR WILL BE 50 YEARS OLD OCTOBER 5.

MISS NIGHTINGALE'S TRAINING SCHOOL HAS SENT TWENTY-FIVE NURSES TO EGYPT.

SECRETARY FOLGER IS EXPECTED TO VISIT NANUKE sometime this month.

MR. TENNYSON IS SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED \$1,000 FOR HIS NEW POEM, "TO VIRGIL."

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN LATELY ENTERTAINED HIS WHOLE TENANCY—4,000 PEOPLE, COMPRISING 882 FAMILIES.

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION HAS DECATED AGAINST THE HUBBELL METHOD OF POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

ARTHUR IS IN NEW YORK ONCE MORE, ON SHORT TERM.

THE FAGAN CANVAS HAS BEEN PAINTED ON THE WALLS OF THE STATE HOUSE IN WISCONSIN.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE PROPOSES TO HAVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF HIS FATHER'S POSTHUMOUS ROMANCE PRINTED WITH THE WORK AS A PROOF OF ITS GENIUS.

MR. GLADSTONE IS STILL GUARDED BY SPECIAL OFFICERS, WHO ACCOMPANY HIM WHEREVER HE WALKS OR RIDES OUT. HITHERTO THEY HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON HORSES, BUT NOW THEY HAVE BEEN FURNISHED WITH REVOLVERS.

SPARKING RECENTLY AT NORWICH, CARDINAL MANNING SAID THAT HE HAD THE PLEASURE OF SITTING NEXT TO GENERAL Sir G. WOLSEY AT A PUBLIC DINNER IN LONDON, AND OBSERVED THAT THE LATTER WAS A STRIKINGLY ATTRACTIVE MAN.

SOLON CHASE HAS TURNED HIS STEERS UPON THE CHICAGO TIMES AND OTHERS, AND IS S

SOUTHERN CHAUTAUQUA.

THE COMMITTEE MEET AND OPEN THE PROPOSITIONS.

A Lengthy Discussion Which Ends in the Selection of Monteagle Springs, Tennessee—A Description of the Place Selected—with Its Laboratories Ended the Committee's Dibanda.

The committee appointed by the Tulahoma convention to locate the "Southern Chautauqua" reached the city at one o'clock yesterday morning and took quarters at the Markham house. The party was composed of the following persons who were members of the committee: Rev. J. H. Warren, of Tennessee; W. H. Morrow, of Tennessee, and J. S. Rubey, of Tennessee; Sidney Root, W. J. Houston, and R. B. Reppard, of Georgia; and Z. A. Parker, of Alabama. The following persons accompanied the committee: Mrs. W. H. Morrow, Professor John Moffett, Professor R. V. Foster of the Nashville American, Dr. J. B. Cowan, J. C. Atkin, Rev. J. M. Carter, H. B. Morrow of the Nashville American.

The committee met yesterday morning at nine o'clock in the hall of the Young Men's Christian association, and was called to order by the chairman, Rev. J. H. Warren. The various written propositions were then opened. The following places had been selected: Tulahoma, sixty miles south of Monteagle; Estell Springs, seven and six-tenths miles from Nashville; Monteagle Springs, eighty-seven miles from Nashville; Lookout mountain, King's Point, at the junction of the Cincinnati Southern and Western and Atlantic railroads; All Healing springs, at King's mountain, Toccoa falls and Tallulah falls.

After the propositions were opened and read a very general discussion followed. The committee declined to make public the propositions of the various places. Finding the Young Men's Christian association had no money in account of the Post-Appeal's press the committee adjourned to the basement of the First Baptist church, where the session lasted until two o'clock. At two o'clock a recess for dinner was taken. At four o'clock the formal reception was held in the Young Men's Christian association hall. An address of welcome was made by General C. A. Evans, pastor of the First Methodist church. Mr. J. C. Courtney was introduced by Mr. Monteagle. The address of welcome was responded to by Rev. J. H. Warren, Mr. W. H. Morrow, of Nashville, and R. B. Reppard, of Savannah. The reception lasted for two hours, and ended at six.

A NIGHT SESSION.

From the reception the committee went at once to the Markham house and renewed the discussion of the propositions, holding the meeting in the gentlemen's parlor of the hotel. The discussion was in private, and lasted until 11 o'clock, when it was ended by the selection of Monteagle Springs, Tennessee.

The committee on resolutions presented the following:

The committee on resolutions of the Sunday school assembly beg leave to report as follows:

Resolved, That our unbounded thanks are due and hereby tendered to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, the Cincinnati Southern, Western and Atlantic, Richmond and Danville and Northern railroads for courtesies extended in giving the committee free transportation over their lines to visit and select a location for a Sunday school assembly for the south. To the citizens of Tulahoma, Monteagle and Chattanooga.

Atlan, Toombs, and Bullock, Ga., and Kimball Mountain, N. C., the committee cannot find words to express their thanks for hospitalities extended. We carry back to our homes none but the most pleasant memories. We only regret that he had but one assembly to locate. The committee have performed the difficult tasks assigned them in the fear of God, and trust that great results may follow to the honor and glory of Him in whose name they have labored. We thank the Lord for the welfare of the whole country, and last, but not least, we thank most heartily the Richmond and Danville railroad company for the use of their hotel, de Currahee, which they so kindly furnished us free of charge, and added so much to the comfort of the committee which enabled them to make what would have been otherwise an extremely fatiguing trip in so comfortable a manner.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Charlotte, Toccoa City, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Tullahoma, and Nashville papers.

R. B. REPPARD.

Z. A. PARKER.

Committee.

After the adoption of the resolutions the committee adjourned. As the members of the committee had not had any supper, but had proceeded with their work immediately after the reception, they all had supper. The members of the party left for their homes last night.

MONTEAGLE SPRINGS.

Monteagle is on the top of the Cumberland plateau, on the line of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company's road, which intersects the Nashville and Chattanooga road at Cowan, eighty-seven miles from Nashville and sixty-four miles from Chattanooga. The University of the South is six miles distant. A prominent female college is only half a mile away. At Cowan the traveler takes the Mountain railroad, which ascends the mountain, rising 1,000 feet in about six miles, affording one of the grandest and most picturesque trips on the continent. The hotel, which has 200 rooms, is 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, and on every side a magnificent panorama of mountain scenery is presented. The next move is not yet decided upon.

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The temperance people last night at Good Temple Hall gave an enthusiastic reception to the members of the delegation, who were advertised to speak on temperance.

The meeting was presided over by P. A. Calhoun, W. C. T. of Georgia Lodge. The first speaker was Professor Foster, of Lebanon college, Tennessee. Dr. John Moffett spoke, and was followed by Dr. Cowert and Mr. J. C. Akin, all of Tennessee. The speakers were well received.

Dr. Moffett was the speaker of the evening. Although he said he was laboring under severe physical prostration, he captured the hearts of the audience. The Doctor said it was not his aim to make a speech, but at another time he would come back and speak to the people of Atlanta. So pleased was the audience with what he did say that by a unanimous vote he was invited to return, which he promised to do at some future time.

GENERAL HENRY R. JACKSON.

His Speech on the State Campaign at the Opera House Last Night.

By invitation of the state executive committee General Henry R. Jackson spoke at the opera house last night. The fame of the orator would have drawn a crowd anywhere in Georgia, but the fact that he has not of late years taken any active part in political discussions made the desire to hear him the more intense. As he said, he had not appeared on the political platform in Atlanta since he came here in 1860, as an elector-at-large on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. Just before that he had heard Mr. Stephens make his memorable farewell speech to his constituents in Augusta, in which he truly predicted many of the sad consequences that followed secession. Of that incident the speaker last night drew a graphic picture.

The opera house was full of Atlanta's best people; a large number of ladies being present. At 8 o'clock General Jackson came upon the stage accompanied by Wm. Lowry, S. M. Inman, Livingston Mims, Wm. H. Peck, L. N. Trammell, E. P. Howell, J. T. Henderson, R. E. Crane and

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

THE TARIFF TROUPE.

Protection Planted for Sugar, Sheet Iron, Zinc and Other Things.

St. Louis, September 19.—Arguments were made before the tariff commission this morning in favor of the maintenance of the existing rates of duty on sheet zinc, and for the encouragement of the sorghum sugar interest by the maintenance of the present duty on sugar. N. J. Coleman, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, made a free trade argument, particularly on the tariff as it affects farmers. He declared that the protected industries were eating one another up—the iron men eating up the cotton men and woolen, etc. It was in that way that everything was so high. The cotton men had to pay the lowest rates, and the iron manufacturers could compete with the world. Tonight, Treadway representing the chamber of commerce, made a statement in support of the existing duties on sugar, molasses and rice. He said that he appeared, not in the interest of any class or of any special branch of business, but spoke in the name of the whole southwest, and advocated principles which would be endorsed by the whole people from the Mississippi to the gulf and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. He argued that the rates might be reduced by \$150,000,000 a year without impairing any special interest or industry, but the reduction on sugar tariff even by one-fourth would work incalculable injury to the sugar planting interests of the south, and would be almost ruinous to at least one entire state. The reduction of the duty on rice would be equally injurious to Louisiana and Carolina. The St. Louis chamber of commerce, therefore, disapproved of any legislation that would make worthless the millions of dollars now invested in the production of sugar, molasses and rice.

Thompson's Trick.

L. A. Thompson was on trial in the circuit court yesterday on a charge which will send him up for a long term of years, if he is found guilty. He was a mail rider in one of the mountain counties, and about a year ago brought a piece of mail lock to Mr. Burkert, locksmith on Peachtree street, and had him make a key to fit the lock. Mr. Burkert suspected something wrong and reported the matter to the authorities. Thompson was arrested and his trial was begun yesterday. It will be concluded to day. The penalty is ten years' imprisonment.

United States District Court.

In the United States district court yesterday Judge J. G. McCoy presiding, the following cases were disposed of: John Webb, hawker, corpus, ad testificandum to the sheriff of Fulton county to produce the body of J. J. Hunt. Thomas Baker, habens corpus ad testificandum to Amos T. West to produce the body of Ed. DeWolf; Jerry Alfred, illicit working, guilty, sentence thirty days; William Crow, illicit retailing, guilty, sixty days, \$100 and costs; Zach. Clements, distilling, etc.

United States Circuit Court.

In the United States circuit court yesterday, Judge McCay presiding, the following cases were disposed of: Silas Staples, retailing whisky without license and illicit dealing in adulterated tobacco; accused, illicit working, guilty, sentence thirty days; William Crow, illicit retailing, guilty, sixty days, \$100 and costs; Zach. Clements, distilling, etc.

The Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, September 19.—In the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows, the Representative of Florida stated that he had advised from Pensacola that the yellow fever was raging in that city, and requested the Sovereign Grand Lodge to make an appropriation for the benefit of the sufferers. A resolution providing for relief was referred to the committee on finance. The election for officers of the body for the ensuing two years was held, and resulted, as follows: Grand sire, Eric J. Leech, of Iowa; deputy grand sire, Henry F. Gary, of Maryland; grand secretary, Theo. A. Ross, of New Jersey; grand treasurer, Joshua Vanisette, of Maryland.

The Native of Our People.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The census bureau has issued a bulletin classifying the population of the United States in 1880 by race. The native born were: whites, 36,842,291; colored, 6,634,549; foreign born, 6,679,943; total population, 50,155,783. Of the foreign born 3,772,169 were natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1,966,742 of the German empire, 717,084 of British America, 194,337 of Norway, 181,729 of Sweden, 106,971 of France, 104,541 of China, and the remainder represent all the countries of the earth.

Booming Those Confederate Bonds.

London, September 18.—A small clique of brokers are taking advantage of this "boom" to try and foist those immortal confederate bonds once more upon the public. They manage to make a price and get them quoted, but the "transactions" are all bogus. The present qualification of the British public is now at last understood, and this matter is an out-and-out swindle, and the speculators are likely to have their labor for their pains.

Accidents and Disasters.

GREENFIELD, Mass., September 19.—A collision occurred to day near Zoar station, on the Troy and Greenfield railroad, between two freight trains. One conductor, one brakeman and one fireman were killed, and both trains were totally wrecked. The accident was caused by a disobedience of orders.

BERLIN, September 19.—An explosion of fire damp has occurred in a mine near Dortmund. Twenty persons were killed or injured.

The Czar's Coronation.

London, September 19.—Reuter's telegram company has received the following dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated September 18.—"The Czar will start for Moscow to-night, most probably for coronation. All private telegraphic service and railway traffic in the direction of Moscow will be suspended until his arrival there, and 30,000 troops will be stationed along the line as far as Moscow. Absolute secrecy is maintained in regard to the actual day of the coronation."

Special Thanks.

LONDON, September 19.—The archbishop of York has issued an invitation to the clergy to observe next Sunday as a day of thanksgiving and public special service for the occasion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE.

BAKING POWDER.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

**HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER**
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
**STOCKS and BONDS
OFFICE,**
No. 10 East Alabama St.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE,
appr'd by head fin cal
State Charter 1870.

**BANK
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA.**
ATLANTA, GA.

CASH CAPITAL..... \$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND..... 87,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS (with unnumbered
property worth a million dollars) INDIVI-
DUALS AND LIVES.....
Accounts solicited. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Loans on good collateral and No. 1 paper, always
at reasonable rates
July 28-68 daily head fin cal

FINANCE AND COMMERCE
BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 19, 1882.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.
Bid. Asked. Bid. Asked.
Ga. 106 108 Atlanta 75... 110
Ga. 107 108 Atlanta 66... 100
Ga. 108 109 Atlanta 66... 100
Ga. 75 gold... 114 116 Augusta 68... 103
Ga. 75, 189-118 120 Macon 101... 102
S. C. (Brown)... 101 Roome, New 109... 101
Barnwell, 101 104 105 107 107
Atlanta 88... 117 Columbus 88... 82

RAILROAD BONDS.
Ga. 88-101% 111 At. & Char. 88
Ga. 68-107 108 Inc. 66... 84 86
W. & A. 108-111 112 Atlanta & G. 108
Conf. & P. 111 112 E. T. V. & G. 108
G. C. & A. 101 109 105 106 107 107
At. & Char. 107% 110 Inc. 66... 42 44

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia..... 117 Central 100 102
At. & Char.... 76 76 Aug. & Sav.... 118% 118%
Southwestern 117% At. & W. P.... 103 108
South Car.... 28 28 Inc. 66... 104 104

By Telegrams.

NEW YORK, September 19—11:00 a.m.—The stock market opened generally weak at a fractional decline from yesterday's closing prices, Louisville and New Albany and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, however, were firm. The market was steady, and the early trading market was strong and recorded an advance of 3/16 per cent, in which Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Canada Southern were most conspicuous. At 11:30 a.m. the market was down 1/8 per cent, while Money Market exchange—long 83 1/4; short 48. State Bonds generally unchanged. Government irregulars.

Evening—Exchange 45¢. Governments generally unchanged; new 3 1/2%, 4 1/2%, 11%; 4 1/2%, 5 1/2%, 6 1/2%, 7 1/2%, 8 1/2%, 9 1/2%, 10 1/2%, 11 1/2%, 12 1/2%, 13 1/2%, 14 1/2%, 15 1/2%, 16 1/2%, 17 1/2%, 18 1/2%, 19 1/2%, 20 1/2%, 21 1/2%, 22 1/2%, 23 1/2%, 24 1/2%, 25 1/2%, 26 1/2%, 27 1/2%, 28 1/2%, 29 1/2%, 30 1/2%, 31 1/2%, 32 1/2%, 33 1/2%, 34 1/2%, 35 1/2%, 36 1/2%, 37 1/2%, 38 1/2%, 39 1/2%, 40 1/2%, 41 1/2%, 42 1/2%, 43 1/2%, 44 1/2%, 45 1/2%, 46 1/2%, 47 1/2%, 48 1/2%, 49 1/2%, 50 1/2%, 51 1/2%, 52 1/2%, 53 1/2%, 54 1/2%, 55 1/2%, 56 1/2%, 57 1/2%, 58 1/2%, 59 1/2%, 60 1/2%, 61 1/2%, 62 1/2%, 63 1/2%, 64 1/2%, 65 1/2%, 66 1/2%, 67 1/2%, 68 1/2%, 69 1/2%, 70 1/2%, 71 1/2%, 72 1/2%, 73 1/2%, 74 1/2%, 75 1/2%, 76 1/2%, 77 1/2%, 78 1/2%, 79 1/2%, 80 1/2%, 81 1/2%, 82 1/2%, 83 1/2%, 84 1/2%, 85 1/2%, 86 1/2%, 87 1/2%, 88 1/2%, 89 1/2%, 90 1/2%, 91 1/2%, 92 1/2%, 93 1/2%, 94 1/2%, 95 1/2%, 96 1/2%, 97 1/2%, 98 1/2%, 99 1/2%, 100 1/2%, 101 1/2%, 102 1/2%, 103 1/2%, 104 1/2%, 105 1/2%, 106 1/2%, 107 1/2%, 108 1/2%, 109 1/2%, 110 1/2%, 111 1/2%, 112 1/2%, 113 1/2%, 114 1/2%, 115 1/2%, 116 1/2%, 117 1/2%, 118 1/2%, 119 1/2%, 120 1/2%, 121 1/2%, 122 1/2%, 123 1/2%, 124 1/2%, 125 1/2%, 126 1/2%, 127 1/2%, 128 1/2%, 129 1/2%, 130 1/2%, 131 1/2%, 132 1/2%, 133 1/2%, 134 1/2%, 135 1/2%, 136 1/2%, 137 1/2%, 138 1/2%, 139 1/2%, 140 1/2%, 141 1/2%, 142 1/2%, 143 1/2%, 144 1/2%, 145 1/2%, 146 1/2%, 147 1/2%, 148 1/2%, 149 1/2%, 150 1/2%, 151 1/2%, 152 1/2%, 153 1/2%, 154 1/2%, 155 1/2%, 156 1/2%, 157 1/2%, 158 1/2%, 159 1/2%, 160 1/2%, 161 1/2%, 162 1/2%, 163 1/2%, 164 1/2%, 165 1/2%, 166 1/2%, 167 1/2%, 168 1/2%, 169 1/2%, 170 1/2%, 171 1/2%, 172 1/2%, 173 1/2%, 174 1/2%, 175 1/2%, 176 1/2%, 177 1/2%, 178 1/2%, 179 1/2%, 180 1/2%, 181 1/2%, 182 1/2%, 183 1/2%, 184 1/2%, 185 1/2%, 186 1/2%, 187 1/2%, 188 1/2%, 189 1/2%, 190 1/2%, 191 1/2%, 192 1/2%, 193 1/2%, 194 1/2%, 195 1/2%, 196 1/2%, 197 1/2%, 198 1/2%, 199 1/2%, 200 1/2%, 201 1/2%, 202 1/2%, 203 1/2%, 204 1/2%, 205 1/2%, 206 1/2%, 207 1/2%, 208 1/2%, 209 1/2%, 210 1/2%, 211 1/2%, 212 1/2%, 213 1/2%, 214 1/2%, 215 1/2%, 216 1/2%, 217 1/2%, 218 1/2%, 219 1/2%, 220 1/2%, 221 1/2%, 222 1/2%, 223 1/2%, 224 1/2%, 225 1/2%, 226 1/2%, 227 1/2%, 228 1/2%, 229 1/2%, 230 1/2%, 231 1/2%, 232 1/2%, 233 1/2%, 234 1/2%, 235 1/2%, 236 1/2%, 237 1/2%, 238 1/2%, 239 1/2%, 240 1/2%, 241 1/2%, 242 1/2%, 243 1/2%, 244 1/2%, 245 1/2%, 246 1/2%, 247 1/2%, 248 1/2%, 249 1/2%, 250 1/2%, 251 1/2%, 252 1/2%, 253 1/2%, 254 1/2%, 255 1/2%, 256 1/2%, 257 1/2%, 258 1/2%, 259 1/2%, 260 1/2%, 261 1/2%, 262 1/2%, 263 1/2%, 264 1/2%, 265 1/2%, 266 1/2%, 267 1/2%, 268 1/2%, 269 1/2%, 270 1/2%, 271 1/2%, 272 1/2%, 273 1/2%, 274 1/2%, 275 1/2%, 276 1/2%, 277 1/2%, 278 1/2%, 279 1/2%, 280 1/2%, 281 1/2%, 282 1/2%, 283 1/2%, 284 1/2%, 285 1/2%, 286 1/2%, 287 1/2%, 288 1/2%, 289 1/2%, 290 1/2%, 291 1/2%, 292 1/2%, 293 1/2%, 294 1/2%, 295 1/2%, 296 1/2%, 297 1/2%, 298 1/2%, 299 1/2%, 300 1/2%, 301 1/2%, 302 1/2%, 303 1/2%, 304 1/2%, 305 1/2%, 306 1/2%, 307 1/2%, 308 1/2%, 309 1/2%, 310 1/2%, 311 1/2%, 312 1/2%, 313 1/2%, 314 1/2%, 315 1/2%, 316 1/2%, 317 1/2%, 318 1/2%, 319 1/2%, 320 1/2%, 321 1/2%, 322 1/2%, 323 1/2%, 324 1/2%, 325 1/2%, 326 1/2%, 327 1/2%, 328 1/2%, 329 1/2%, 330 1/2%, 331 1/2%, 332 1/2%, 333 1/2%, 334 1/2%, 335 1/2%, 336 1/2%, 337 1/2%, 338 1/2%, 339 1/2%, 340 1/2%, 341 1/2%, 342 1/2%, 343 1/2%, 344 1/2%, 345 1/2%, 346 1/2%, 347 1/2%, 348 1/2%, 349 1/2%, 350 1/2%, 351 1/2%, 352 1/2%, 353 1/2%, 354 1/2%, 355 1/2%, 356 1/2%, 357 1/2%, 358 1/2%, 359 1/2%, 360 1/2%, 361 1/2%, 362 1/2%, 363 1/2%, 364 1/2%, 365 1/2%, 366 1/2%, 367 1/2%, 368 1/2%, 369 1/2%, 370 1/2%, 371 1/2%, 372 1/2%, 373 1/2%, 374 1/2%, 375 1/2%, 376 1/2%, 377 1/2%, 378 1/2%, 379 1/2%, 380 1/2%, 381 1/2%, 382 1/2%, 383 1/2%, 384 1/2%, 385 1/2%, 386 1/2%, 387 1/2%, 388 1/2%, 389 1/2%, 390 1/2%, 391 1/2%, 392 1/2%, 393 1/2%, 394 1/2%, 395 1/2%, 396 1/2%, 397 1/2%, 398 1/2%, 399 1/2%, 400 1/2%, 401 1/2%, 402 1/2%, 403 1/2%, 404 1/2%, 405 1/2%, 406 1/2%, 407 1/2%, 408 1/2%, 409 1/2%, 410 1/2%, 411 1/2%, 412 1/2%, 413 1/2%, 414 1/2%, 415 1/2%, 416 1/2%, 417 1/2%, 418 1/2%, 419 1/2%, 420 1/2%, 421 1/2%, 422 1/2%, 423 1/2%, 424 1/2%, 425 1/2%, 426 1/2%, 427 1/2%, 428 1/2%, 429 1/2%, 430 1/2%, 431 1/2%, 432 1/2%, 433 1/2%, 434 1/2%, 435 1/2%, 436 1/2%, 437 1/2%, 438 1/2%, 439 1/2%, 440 1/2%, 441 1/2%, 442 1/2%, 443 1/2%, 444 1/2%, 445 1/2%, 446 1/2%, 447 1/2%, 448 1/2%, 449 1/2%, 450 1/2%, 451 1/2%, 452 1/2%, 453 1/2%, 454 1/2%, 455 1/2%, 456 1/2%, 457 1/2%, 458 1/2%, 459 1/2%, 460 1/2%, 461 1/2%, 462 1/2%, 463 1/2%, 464 1/2%, 465 1/2%, 466 1/2%, 467 1/2%, 468 1/2%, 469 1/2%, 470 1/2%, 471 1/2%, 472 1/2%, 473 1/2%, 474 1/2%, 475 1/2%, 476 1/2%, 477 1/2%, 478 1/2%, 479 1/2%, 480 1/2%, 481 1/2%, 482 1/2%, 483 1/2%, 484 1/2%, 485 1/2%, 486 1/2%, 487 1/2%, 488 1/2%, 489 1/2%, 490 1/2%, 491 1/2%, 492 1/2%, 493 1/2%, 494 1/2%, 495 1/2%, 496 1/2%, 497 1/2%, 498 1/2%, 499 1/2%, 500 1/2%, 501 1/2%, 502 1/2%, 503 1/2%, 504 1/2%, 505 1/2%, 506 1/2%, 507 1/2%, 508 1/2%, 509 1/2%, 510 1/2%, 511 1/2%, 512 1/2%, 513 1/2%, 514 1/2%, 515 1/2%, 516 1/2%, 517 1/2%, 518 1/2%, 519 1/2%, 520 1/2%, 521 1/2%, 522 1/2%, 523 1/2%, 524 1/2%, 525 1/2%, 526 1/2%, 527 1/2%, 528 1/2%, 529 1/2%, 530 1/2%, 531 1/2%, 532 1/2%, 533 1/2%, 534 1/2%, 535 1/2%, 536 1/2%, 537 1/2%, 538 1/2%, 539 1/2%, 540 1/2%, 541 1/2%, 542 1/2%, 543 1/2%, 544 1/2%, 545 1/2%, 546 1/2%, 547 1/2%, 548 1/2%, 549 1/2%, 550 1/2%, 551 1/2%, 552 1/2%, 553 1/2%, 554 1/2%, 555 1/2%, 556 1/2%, 557 1/2%, 558 1/2%, 559 1/2%, 560 1/2%, 561 1/2%, 562 1/2%, 563 1/2%, 564 1/2%, 565 1/2%, 566 1/2%, 567 1/2%, 568 1/2%, 569 1/2%, 570 1/2%, 571 1/2%, 572 1/2%, 573 1/2%, 574 1/2%, 575 1/2%, 576 1/2%, 577 1/2%, 578 1/2%, 579 1/2%, 580 1/2%, 581 1/2%, 582 1/2%, 583 1/2%, 584 1/2%, 585 1/2%, 586 1/2%, 587 1/2%, 588 1/2%, 589 1/2%, 590 1/2%, 591 1/2%, 592 1/2%, 593 1/2%, 594 1/2%, 595 1/2%, 596 1/2%, 597 1/2%, 598 1/2%, 599 1/2%, 500 1/2%, 501 1/2%, 502 1/2%, 503 1/2%, 504 1/2%, 505 1/2%, 506 1/2%, 507 1/2%, 508 1/2%, 509 1/2%, 510 1/2%, 511 1/2%, 512 1/2%, 513 1/2%, 514 1/2%, 515 1/2%, 516 1/2%, 517 1/2%, 518 1/2%, 519 1/2%, 520 1/2%, 521 1/2%, 522 1/2%, 523 1/2%, 524 1/2%, 525 1/2%, 526 1/2%, 527 1/2%, 528 1/2%, 529 1/2%, 530 1/2%, 531 1/2%, 532 1/2%, 533 1/2%, 534 1/2%, 535 1/2%, 536 1/2%, 537 1/2%, 538 1/2%, 539 1/2%, 540 1/2%, 541 1/2%, 542 1/2%, 543 1/2%, 544 1/2%, 545 1/2%, 546 1/2%, 547 1/2%, 548 1/2%, 549 1/2%, 550 1/2%, 551 1/2%, 552 1/2%, 553 1/2%, 554 1/2%, 555 1/2%, 556 1/2%, 557 1/2%, 558 1/2%, 559 1/2%, 560 1/2%, 561 1/2%, 562 1/2%, 563 1/2%, 564 1/2%, 565 1/2%, 566 1/2%, 567 1/2%, 568 1/2%, 569 1/2%, 570 1/2%, 571 1/2%, 572 1/2%, 573 1/2%, 574 1/2%, 575 1/2%, 576 1/2%, 577 1/2%, 578 1/2%, 579 1/2%, 580 1/2%, 581 1/2%, 582 1/2%, 583 1/2%, 584 1/2%, 585 1/2%, 586 1/2%, 587 1/2%, 588 1/2%, 589 1/2%, 590 1/2%, 591 1/2%, 592 1/2%, 593 1/2%, 594 1/2%, 595 1/2%, 596 1/2%, 597 1/2%, 598 1/2%, 599 1/2%, 500 1/2%, 501 1/2%, 502 1/2%, 503 1/2%, 504 1/2%, 505 1/2%, 506 1/2%, 507 1/2%, 508 1/2%, 509 1/2%, 510 1/2%, 511 1/2%, 512 1/2%, 513 1/2%, 514 1/2%, 515 1/2%, 516 1/2%, 517 1/2%, 518 1/2%, 51

CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF OUR
RENT LOCAL EVENTS.The Day's Doing in Public Offices—The Record
of the Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capitol
Settings—Real Estate Operations—Im-
provements—Gossip of all Kinds.

The fruit market is fine.
The circus will be here on the 9th.
Real estate sales were numerous yesterday.
The Poinciana school has ceased to meet.
The electric fire alarm will be finished next week.

The repairs at the capitol will soon be completed.

Judge Lester will speak at Douglasville on the 30th.

Travel was good yesterday and the hotels are crowded.

Hamilton & Hudson, at 21 E. Alabama, have a choice lot of fruits.

The tariff commission has telegraphed the Kimball house for rooms on the 23d.

The finest apples and oranges in the city are at Hamilton & Hudson's, 21 E. Alabama.

The Gate City street railway company will begin building their new line next week.

Those lemons and bananas at Hamilton & Hudson's, 21 E. Alabama, are delicious.

A billiardist made a run of four hundred and eighty-three at the Kimball house yesterday.

Reports received at the department of agriculture show that cotton is opening very rapidly.

The alarm of fire last night was caused by the explosion of a lamp in a house on Luckie street.

Captain Nelms is busy preparing his semi-annual report of the condition of the penitentiary.

Yesterday a horse belonging to a Mr. Dean had a sunstroke, at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets. He recovered.

Six acres of land in West End, at the end of the street car line, brought over six thousand dollars, making over one thousand per acre.

W. J. Hardman, of Harwell & Parrott's warehouse, bought of Jerome Bair, the first bale of cotton from Peachtree road yesterday.

Mr. W. H. Howell has been appointed fertilizer inspector for the Columbus district, vice Mr. G. W. Rozette. Mr. W. P. Hardin has been appointed to succeed Mr. Troup Butler of the Brunswick district.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad having changed its schedule, 11th instant, Atlanta at 12 m. and 15 p.m. and arrives at Marion 6:30 p.m. The road is in such splendid condition that its trains can make fast time with every degree of safety.

Yesteray the Exposition cotton mills were connected up with the exchange. The station is No. 104. There have been eight new telephones put up this month, and we are informed that there are fifteen orders in now to be filled.

CITY CAMPAIGN NOTES.

October ballots will wipe away September dew.

The first ward will be the next with a Stevens club.

The working men are taking more than the usual interest in the contest.

"I'm for the old man now," said a gentleman yesterday who has long held aloof. "I wish I could do as well as Uncle Aleck."

Rev. Peter G. N. Fairlie is organizing the colored men in the fifth ward for Stephens. This action will be followed in the other wards.

The speech of Mr. John M. Graham, delivered at the open air meeting on Monday night, was one of the best campaign speeches by a young man during the present canvass. Mr. Graham has a brilliant future before him, and Mr. Stephens regards him as one of his ablest lieutenants.

A Fine Specimen.

On yesterday a beet was sent to THE CONSTITUTION office which weighed 20 pounds. It was grown by Mr. Isaac H. Gilbert, of Forsyth county. Its length 20 inches; 30 inches in circumference.

Before Justice Tanner.

Jack Dudley was before Justice Tanner yesterday charged with assault and battery. He was sent to jail in default of bond. Charles McKeith charged with stealing brasses from the Western and Atlantic railroad was sent up. Tom Hill was acquitted of a similar charge.

The City Court.

In the city court yesterday the case of W. R. Page vs. the City of Atlanta, was taken up. This was a case in which the plaintiff sued for fifteen thousand dollars damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of a fall into a hole. The jury returned a verdict for the city.

Wrongfully Accused.

In the article telling of the runaway boys in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, the name of Oscar Johnson, whose home is on Chapel street appeared. This was incorrect, as Oscar is at home, and not with the party. The information was given a reporter by a policeman who made the mistake.

They will Sell.

Those twenty-four lots at the corner of Baker and Calhoun streets, immediately on the new line of the Gate City street railroad. See council proceedings of Monday night last. The sale is on 21st, Thursday. Call at Colonel Adair's office for a plat.

Sept 20 11th p.m.

Don't be Bumbugged.

Some grocers in Atlanta, try to bring housekeepers with the assertion that some other brand of flour is as good as "Diamond Patent." This is merely a trick to palm off an inferior article that costs less money at the price of the best. Call for Diamond Patent, and see that the diamond is stamped on the sack, and if you don't find it the best your money will be refunded.

Sept 20 3t 20 22 24 1st col 7th p.

Before the Commissioners.

Berry White, of Fulton county, was before Commissioners A. S. and C. S. Scott yesterday charged with illicit distilling. He was committed in default of bond. Jack Allen, of Paulding county, was committed to jail and will have a trial to day on a charge of violating the revenue laws. Luke Thomas was put under bond for his appearance to answer a charge of intimidation.

Another Line of Street Railroad.

At the council meeting on Monday night the Gate City street railroad company asked permission to locate their line from the Kimball house on Pryor street, along Ivy, Houston, Calhoun and Baker streets to Forest Avenue, and thence along Forest Avenue to Jackson street. Think of this in connection with Colonel Adair's sale of lots on Thursday, 21st, at the corner of Baker and Calhoun. Call at his office for a plat.

Sept 20 11th p.m.

Bananas, Oranges, Apples and Lemons are now beginning to tempt the lover of fruit. This season fruit is much finer than usual and the finest lot we have seen at Hamilton & Hudson's, 21 East Alabama.

Sept 20 11th p.m.

A Sunday-School Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of all the Sunday-schools of the city will be held at the 7th Baptist

church at 3:30 p. m. Sunday. Mr. A. C. Briscoe will deliver a lecture on "What Has the Sunday-School Accomplished for the Churches?" Mr. Wm. Crenshaw will speak on "Qualifications of a Model Superintendent." Dr. J. S. Lawton will speak on "Duty of Parents to the Sunday-School."

The Runaways.

The six boys who ran away from their homes in this city, an account of which was in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, are now held in "durante ville" by the Captains, anglers, who are awaiting orders from the chief of police of this city. They have quarters in Almand's hall, and are well cared for. Three larger boys were with them when taken up, but as they were of age, they were given their freedom and left on a way freight going toward Augusta. The names of the larger boys are Thomas R. Malone, Gus Stewart and George Roberts.

West End Real Estate.

Colonel George Adair auctioned off the property at West End yesterday afternoon. The bidding was quite spirited, and the whole lot brought over six thousand dollars, being sold in the following parcels: Lot No. 1 to Dr. J. S. Todd, for five thousand; Lot No. 2 to Mr. Boaz Adair, for \$1,125; 7 and 8 to Mr. G. R. Boaz, for \$1,125; 9 and 10 to Captain P. Howell, for \$1,225; 11 and 12 to Mr. J. W. Parker, of Merriweather county, for \$1,160.

Steps will be taken at once for improvement of several of the lots.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

Points About Its Membership, Carolines, Meetings

The library now has 1600 members. No initiation fees are charged for the renewal of subscriptions of old members. Dues from October 1st to April 1st are only two dollars. Nearly every prominent journal in the country is kept on file at the reading rooms of the library. Mr. James T. Gray has presented the library with a bomb-shell thrown in Atlanta by General Sherman during his siege of the city.

A plaster cast bust of Hon. Henry W. Hill, the great orator, has been executed by Mr. Fisher, of this city. The Ben Hill debating society, the Emersonian debating club and the Ben Hill monumental association hold their meetings at the library. Six hundred new books will soon be placed on the shelves at the library. The committee appointed to dispose of the Kidd fund has labored zealously, and a magnificent collection of works of all description have been ordered.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

List of circuit judges showing the cases remaining undisposed of.

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

1 Cherokee circuit..... 16
Albany circuit..... 11
Southwestern circuit..... 18
Middle circuit..... 8
Chattooga circuit..... 19
Brunswick circuit..... 21
Macon circuit..... 24
Eastern circuit..... 26
Fulton circuit..... 27
Northeastern circuit..... 6
Coweta circuit..... 3
Atlanta circuit..... 92

After delivering decisions, the following cases were argued:

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Johnson vs State. Dismissed.

No. 2. Hargrove, ordinary, vs Lilly, executor, et al. vs. Estate of Mrs. D. L. Dooly. Argued. C. O. Duncan, Davis & Riley; John B. Holmes; W. L. Brown, by brief, for plaintiff in error. J. H. Woodward; W. A. Hawkins, for defendants.

No. 3. Howard vs State. Dismissed.

No. 4. Sosnowski et al. vs Rape, sheriff, et al. Money rule, from Dooly. Argued. Fish & DuPree; Hawking & Hawkins; John B. Holmes; Duncan & Miller, for plaintiffs in error. Hall & Son for defendants.

No. 5. Parker vs Dowling, Certiorari, from Georgia. Argued. E. J. Hightower; R. L. Rogers, for plaintiff in error. J. M. Stubbs, by brief for defendant.

No. 6. West et al. vs. Jones et al. Equity, from Dooly. W. L. Grice; Davis & Riley, by brief, for plaintiffs in error. Guerry & Son; Hawkins & Hawkins; Duncan & Miller, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Hawkins, court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

SOME RELIABLE INFORMATION

As to the Season's Style in Stockings, with some other facts not generally known.

"They say black stockings are all the rage now," remarked a CONSTITUTION man to a big dry goods dealer yesterday.

"That is because they are not informed," was the reply. "An effort was made to get up a craze on black stockings, but it was a signal failure. Few ladies who are not in mourning wear black stockings. There is something poisonous in the dye that gets into the pores of the skin, and in stockings, at least, woman allows her good sense to guide her."

After delivering decisions, the following cases were argued:

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Johnson vs State. Dismissed.

No. 2. Hargrove, ordinary, vs Lilly, executor, et al. vs. Estate of Mrs. D. L. Dooly. Argued. C. O. Duncan, Davis & Riley; John B. Holmes; W. L. Brown, by brief, for plaintiff in error. J. H. Woodward; W. A. Hawkins, for defendants.

No. 3. Howard vs State. Dismissed.

No. 4. Sosnowski et al. vs Rape, sheriff, et al. Money rule, from Dooly. Argued. Fish & DuPree; Hawking & Hawkins; John B. Holmes; Duncan & Miller, for plaintiffs in error. Hall & Son for defendants.

No. 5. Parker vs Dowling, Certiorari, from Georgia. Argued. E. J. Hightower; R. L. Rogers, for plaintiff in error. J. M. Stubbs, by brief for defendant.

No. 6. West et al. vs. Jones et al. Equity, from Dooly. W. L. Grice; Davis & Riley, by brief, for plaintiffs in error. Guerry & Son; Hawkins & Hawkins; Duncan & Miller, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Hawkins, court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Some ladies very particular about their stockings, that prove what sort of thing is the seed, the seed, the seed that you sow.

All of which is true. And Hunt's Remedy is a wonderful thing also. It is also tested by experience. You give it to one who is easily afflicted with dreams, some liver kidney disease, and "tomorrow" or a little while, reveals "what sort of thing" it is; for it proves itself to be "the friend of the sick," the cure for which you have been seeking. This is the best remedy for kidney disease. We do not advise it for the most rigid testing of Hunt's Remedy in kidney and liver diseases.

Make yourself healthy and strong. Make life happy by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Sept 19—diw tue sat

The St. James' Gazette, speaking of extravagant expenditures in America, says that if on this side of the Atlantic you want to get anything you must cry aloud and spare not.

"A WONDERFUL THING IS A SEED," says some good writer.

You can now buy it to-morrow will bring the blossoms that prove what sort of thing is the seed, the seed, the seed that you sow.

It is the real true. And Hunt's Remedy is a wonderful thing also. It is also tested by experience. You give it to one who is easily afflicted with dreams, some liver kidney disease, and "tomorrow" or a little while, reveals "what sort of thing" it is; for it proves itself to be "the friend of the sick," the cure for which you have been seeking. This is the best remedy for kidney disease. We do not advise it for the most rigid testing of Hunt's Remedy in kidney and liver diseases.

What a learned physician of New Albany, Indiana, pronounced to be cancer in a boy's throat was discovered by the mother to be caused by a beard of wheat three inches long.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

FOR THE ILL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

Dr. C. A. Fernald, Boston, says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the toxic action of tobacco.

Dr. C. T. Brockett, Dentist, Office, 94 Peachtree st.

Sept 20—dit wd

Mrs. Mary E. Stark of Elmira, New York, has married Aaron Stark of Elmer, Michigan. She goes with him to his home, but changes neither her own nor the name of the town.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, a delicious flavor to all drunks, and cures dyspepsia, diarrhea, fever and headache. Try it for an inch a month, and sponge its benefits. Ask your druggist for the genuine Angostura manufactured by Dr. J. C. B. Siebert & Sons.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

Florida people have found that sponges grow at the rate of an inch a month, and sponge its benefits.

TO THE LADIES.

We ask an examination of the following novelties:
OTTOMAN SILKS, All Shades. OTTOMAN SILKS, Black. RHADAMA AND MERRELAUX SILKS, All Shades. RHADAMA AND MERRELAUX SILKS, Black. Black Duchesse Embroidered Satin. Gloriosa Amazon Embroidered Satin. Worsted Rhadama, all shades. Tappassiers Celebrated Black Silks, all Grand Colors. Cashmere and shades, beautiful qualities. Col. Red Cashmere Embroidery to match. Black Cashmere from 50 cents to \$2.50 per yard. Embroidery to match. Elegant Plushes and Velvets, plain or brocaded. Complete stock of

DRY GOODS AND HOSIERY,
TABLE LINENS, NOW OPEN.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

Our Carpet Department is filled with the newest designs in Carpets, Rugs, Window Drapery, Shades, Oil Cloths, etc.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Splendid Stock of Shoes, all kinds, best makes, arriving daily. Call and see us.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

(Agents for Butterick Patterns.)

LAW OFFICE OF JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Rooms 5 and 6, Atlanta National Bank.
Messrs. MCBRIDE & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

In reply to your question, I answer that your "Cherry's Patent Steam Evaporator" has been running on my plantation at Orchard Hill, for several weeks in connection with several others of different patents. My Orchard Superintendent reports that it gives satisfaction, and that it is the best Evaporator he ever saw for general use.

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Jan 16—dty top 1st col sp

FRANKLIN GLOBES,

\$4 TO \$45.

FRANKLIN BOOK RACKS,

\$6.50 TO \$9.00.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR STATE OF GEORGIA.
Feb 16 dty—un M

ATLANTA, GA, March 17, 1882.

Messrs. J. P. STEVENS & CO.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request I have given the watch, No. 120, which you made, the most severe test that a watch can get in the rough usage of railroad service. The results that this time piece have yielded have been most remarkable. I set it by standard time and kept it three weeks without changing it any way. At the end of this time I found that the watch had varied only four seconds. Considering the rough treatment which the watch received, this is the most accurate result I have ever seen.

Your truly,

T. C. MCLENDON,
Conductor C R R of Ga.

Sept 12 dif sp

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 71 1/2d; in New York, at 12 1/2d; in Atlanta at 11 1/2d.

Daily Weather Report
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.

KIMBALL HOUSE, September 19, 1882, p. 3.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.

	Barometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Pressure.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.15	64.8	S. W.	Fresh	.00 Clear.
Daytona	30.15	64.8	S. W.	Faint	.00 Clear.
Indiana	30.15	64.8	S. W.	Fresh	.00 Fair.
Key West	30.15	64.8	E.	Fresh	.00 Clear.
Montgomery	30.15	64.8	W.	Faint	.00 Clear.
New Orleans	30.12	72.	E.	Light	.00 Clear.
Pensacola	30.12	72.	S.	Light	.00 Clear.
Palestine	30.06	69.	S.	Fresh	.00 Clear.
Savannah	30.06	69.	S.	Fresh	.00 Clear.

Local Observations.

Time of Observation.	Maximum Therm.	Minimum Therm.	Rainfall.
10:31 a.m.	30.21	68.	S. W. Fresh
10:31 p.m.	30.18	68.	W. Gent.
10:31	30.15	65.	W. Fresh
10:31	30.15	65.	W. Fresh
10:31	30.15	64.8	S. W. Fresh
Mean daily temp.	30.168	64.8	
Mean daily humidity	70	70	
Total rainfall	0.00	0.00	

Cotton Bell Bulletin.

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Loca time.

Atlanta District.

DISTRICT	Max Temp	Min Temp	Rain fall.
Atlanta	71	66	.00
Spartanburg	88	65	.00
Greenville	89	68	.00
Bethel	89	72	.00
Cartersville	88	65	.00
West Point	90	61	.00
Newnan	88	65	.00
Trinity	71	66	.00

H. HALL.

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

DISTRICT	AVERAGE
1. Washington	89
2. Atlanta	90
3. Augusta	89
4. Savannah	88
5. Atlanta	88
6. Montgomery	88
7. Mobile	92
8. New Orleans	92
9. Galveston	92
10. New Bern	92
11. Little Rock	90
12. Memphis	90
13. St. Louis	90
Mean of Districts.	90 68.9 0.00

Precipitation inappreciable.

Remember that J. G. Jones is at 7 Whitehall street, with a tasty stock of Piece Goods, also that he can give a good fit, every time.

Sept 16 un weather rep

WATCHES,

JEWELRY.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

31 Whitehall Street.

We are prepared to do all the most difficult

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

Feb 4—dty sp un pick

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At the expiration of Alderman Beermann's term of office, the south side of the railroad will be represented by a candidate recommended in the aldermanic board, as there are two of the ones holding over from the north side. Justice demands that Alderman Beermann's successor should be from the south side of Atlanta and they present the name of that old, tried public spirited citizen, Major John H. Meadgen, as a suitable man to fill the place and one that will be supported by the whole people of Atlanta.

He is a man of great energy and ability, and has a large following among the people.

Be sure and examine the goods on these counters.

THE DRY GOODSMAN,

DRY GOODS AND HOSIERY,

TABLE LINENS, NOW OPEN.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Splendid Stock of Shoes, all kinds, best makes, arriving daily. Call and see us.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

(Agents for Butterick Patterns.)

LAW OFFICE OF JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Rooms 5 and 6, Atlanta National Bank.

Messrs. MCBRIDE & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

In reply to your question, I answer that your "Cherry's Patent Steam Evaporator" has been running on my plantation at Orchard Hill, for several weeks in connection with several others of different patents. My Orchard Superintendent reports that it gives satisfaction, and that it is the best Evaporator he ever saw for general use.

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Jan 16—dty top 1st col sp

FRANKLIN GLOBES,

\$4 TO \$45.

FRANKLIN BOOK RACKS,

\$6.50 TO \$9.00.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR STATE OF GEORGIA.

Feb 16 dty—un M

ATLANTA, GA, March 17, 1882.

Messrs. J. P. STEVENS & CO.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request I have given the watch, No. 120, which you made, the most severe test that a watch can get in the rough usage of railroad service. The results that this time piece have yielded have been most remarkable. I set it by standard time and kept it three weeks without changing it any way. At the end of this time I found that the watch had varied only four seconds. Considering the rough treatment which the watch received, this is the most accurate result I have ever seen.

Your truly,

T. C. MCLENDON,

Conductor C R R of Ga.

Sept 12 dif sp

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 71 1/2d; in New York, at 12 1/2d; in Atlanta at 11 1/2d.

Daily Weather Report
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.

KIMBALL HOUSE, September 19, 1882, p. 3.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.

Barometer.

Wind Point.

Direction.

Pressure.

Wind.

Weather.

Atlanta 30.15 | 64.8 | S. W. | Fresh | .00 Clear. |

Daytona 30.15 | 64.8 | S. W. | Faint | .00 Clear. |

Indiana 30.15 | 64.8 | S. W. | Fresh | .00 Fair. |

Key West 30.07 | 78. | E. | Fresh | .00 Clear. |

Montgomery 30.14 | 76. | W. | Faint | .00 Clear. |

New Orleans 30.12 | 78. | E. | Light | .00 Clear. |

Pensacola 30.12 | 76. | E. | Light | .00 Clear. |

Palestine 30.06 | 71. | S. | Light | .00 Clear. |

Savannah</td